

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF MURDOCK AND NASSAU STS.

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THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy—\$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6 1/2 cents per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition, 84 per annum, in any part of Great Britain, and 96 in any part of the Continent, both in advance.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE: Contributions, to be received, must be sent to the Editor, and must be accompanied by a note from the contributor, stating that the article is for publication, and that the contributor is not responsible for the opinions expressed.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return them.

JOB PRINTING: executed with neatness, cheapness, and dispatch.

ADVERTISEMENTS: received every day.

VOLUME XVIII. No. 25.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MOWATY THEATRE, Bowery—The Lost Ship—More.

ROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—All That Glitters Is Not Gold—Agnes de Vries.

NIBLO'S DAUGHTER OF THE ISLAND.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—MORRY—SCHOOL BOYS—The Lost Child—BURN THE RAGS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—HARRY MAN.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery—ROMEO AND JULIET—BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—MARSHALL KRAMER—HER O' MY TRUTH.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—EMERALD MOUNTAIN BY CROFT'S OPERA TRUPE.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway—EMERALD MOUNTAIN.

CIRCUS, 37 Bowery—EQUINE ENTERTAINMENT.

HELLER'S SALOON, 530 Broadway—NIGHTMARE.

GEORAMA, 480 Broadway—BARNARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HORN LAND.

RENNY'S THEATRE, at 408 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, January 26, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Omsk steamship Arrives, Captain Jenkins, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald, will be received at the following places in Europe—

E. Sandford & Co., London.

William Thomas & Co., 19 and 21 Catherine street, Westminster, Wells & Co., Paris.

B. H. Reed, 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close, in this city, at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock.

Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

First in importance among the large amount of highly interesting intelligence with which we present our readers this morning, is the report of the proceedings in the United States Senate yesterday. The speeches of Messrs. Soule and Cass, with regard to Cuban affairs, the Monroe doctrine, and the tripartite treaty proposition, would be well calculated to arouse the attention of the people of this country to the necessity for a change in the foreign policy of this government, even had nothing been said hitherto upon the subject. The Southern Senator had evidently prepared himself for the task with great care. He reviewed the question in all its phases, and contended that the present administration had not a nail left whereon to hang a complaint for its foreign policy. It was a wholesale, sweeping broadside, and one that he supported by documents from the time when England, over one hundred years ago, undertook to acquire possession of Cuba through an out-and-out filibuster expedition, down to the day when our present administration violated or refused to fulfil a postal contract by not permitting the mails to be carried by a steamer which had an "individual named Smith" on board—for the reason that said individual, though guilty of crime, had become obnoxious to the authorities in Cuba. Mr. Soule declined to express an opinion as to what should be declared as the foreign policy of this government, because he deemed it inexpedient and improper to embarrass the incoming administration upon this point. He considered that, as General Pierce has been elected by an overwhelming majority, he will be found fully competent to carry out their views in any emergency that may arise. Gen. Cass, as did the previous speaker, supported the soundness of adhering to the Monroe doctrine, and substantiated his argument by a letter from Jefferson, showing that it was a principle not for a day but for all time.

In the early part of the day, Mr. Cass introduced a resolution in the Senate, which was laid over, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether any and what measures it is necessary that this government should adopt with regard to the codicil attached to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which declares that the treaty is not to be construed as interfering with the possessory rights of Great Britain in British Honduras. The House bill for the suppression of frauds in the prosecution of claims by Congressmen and others, was so amended as to include executive officers, and to punish all attempts to make way with public papers, after which it was passed by the Senate.

The morning hour was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in the consideration of the New York Branch Mint bill. It is pleasing to learn that the opposition to this measure, on sectional grounds, is fast disappearing, and that the actual national necessity for an establishment of the kind is daily becoming more apparent to all disinterested parties. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up, and among the amendments agreed to was one granting \$20,000, in addition to the \$72,000 already appropriated, for the completion of the Congressional Library. A bill was reported to establish territorial government for Columbia, and a message was received from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry as to whether any officers of the treasury have ever received extra compensation for their services. The President deems it unnecessary to protect the treasury from unjust claims by any further legislation. That is only his opinion.

The Postmaster General has officially announced that the United States postage on all letters to and from France, by way of England, is twenty-one cents, and on newspapers four cents. This postage is to be collected and retained by the United States. While upon the subject, we may as well call attention to the fact mentioned in a recent letter from our Paris correspondent, that, in order to ensure the delivery of a letter in that city, it is necessary it should contain the name of the street and number of the house where the person resides for whom it is destined. Otherwise, the letters are thrown aside at the Paris post office, and seldom or never reach those to whom they are written.

From Albany, we learn that the Broadway Railroad, and the alleged corruption connected therewith, was the only topic of discussion in the State Senate yesterday. To judge from their speeches, the morality of our present Senators has been horribly shocked at the innumerable abuses which they suppose have not only been sanctioned, but participated in, by the members of the New York Common Council. Thus far Mr. Conger is the only member who has spoken in favor of the project. Prior to denouncing others so severely, would it not be as well for these sapient legislators to ascertain whether they themselves are all immaculate? Members from different sections of the State complain of the pernicious evils arising from the loose manner in

which primary elections are conducted; but, on turning to the past, it is feared that they will find, to their own mortification, that it was not merely the aspirants for local offices in this city who were instrumental in producing this state of things. Let our legislators forget that if incompetent or untrustworthy men get into office, they do so through the people, who retain the power, and will exercise it whenever they deem it expedient, to change them for better men when their terms expire. It is not the Broadway Railroad only—on which the sentiments of this journal are too well known to need repetition—but our whole municipal system, against which some of the Senators are directing their blows. They would tear to pieces the entire local fabric, and hence their course is generally looked upon with disfavor. Let them take heed and not push matters too far, else they may drive the people of this city to resort to a measure of redress that the remainder of the State will ever after regret. As to the dispute about the railroad in question, that is a matter which will, in time, be either regulated by the judiciary or the citizens, to the entire satisfaction of a majority of the latter.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans makes the important announcement that President Arista resigned his office and left the city of Mexico on the 6th instant. The government troops had again been beaten, in a regular battle, by the revolutionists, who were everywhere triumphant throughout the country. The return of Santa Anna was confidently looked forward to as an event that would restore peace and quiet. But how is he to harmonize the discordant elements with a bankrupt treasury? He can only do so by levying contributions upon the wealthy, and a movement of this kind will, in time, cause his overthrow, and again compel him to flee the country.

The intelligence received yesterday from Mexico, by the mail from New Orleans, is not so late by three days as that received at this port, and published more than a week ago in the HERALD. It embraces only some of the details of the news then given.

In consequence of the absence of counsel, the United States Circuit Court, at Albany, was yesterday compelled to postpone the trial of those persons who are accused of rescuing the fugitive slave Jerry from the officers of justice, at Syracuse, some eighteen months ago. The case of Enoch Reed, the colored man, is to be investigated first.

The anniversary meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church Society, was held at Buffalo last Monday. The condition of the association is represented to be most promising. The appropriations for missionary work, during the current year, amount to two hundred and ten thousand dollars, being an increase of thirty thousand dollars over the expenditures for the same purpose last year. During the year, missionaries have been established in France, Turkey and India, and it is anticipated that their labors will be productive of an abundant harvest.

A man named Burke, at Springfield, Mass., yesterday undertook to jump upon a railroad train while in motion, but, missing his footing, fell under the wheels and was instantly crushed to death. How often we are called upon to record casualties of this kind.

A splendid reception is reported to have been given to Thos. F. Meagher, in Boston, yesterday. In the evening he delivered his lecture on Australia, before an audience of three thousand persons.

Gen. Pierce was in Boston yesterday. The commercial advices received from Europe by the steamer Europa, seem to have had no effect upon the New Orleans cotton market. Prices at that place were on Monday reported firm at previous rates.

A very able and eloquent address, at the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowersy. Subject—"Knowledge is Power." He maintained that society was indebted, in a very eminent degree, to the intelligence and industry of the mechanic, and passed a high eulogium upon the system of free schools, which, in his opinion, were of inestimable benefit to the community. In concluding his lecture, he pointed out how necessary it was for the morality and health of the inhabitants of this city that public parks should be established, as in London and Paris, and called upon the working classes to unite together to procure the establishment of such places of recreation. A full report will be found on our eighth page.

The Governors of the Almshouse met last evening, and transacted a large amount of business. Upon the motion of Mr. Dugro, the committees upon the Almshouse and Workhouse were authorized to discharge able-bodied men from those institutions, upon the requisition of any responsible person who will secure them work. Messrs. Smith, West, and Herick were appointed a committee to proceed to Albany in order to procure from the Legislature the necessary enactment authorizing the Common Council to grant an appropriation of \$50,000 to complete the new Workhouse. The census of the various institutions under supervision of the governors showed that they contained five thousand two hundred and forty-two inmates last Saturday. This was an increase of thirty-two compared with the preceding week. A statement of the number of vagrants discharged and re-committed during the two years ended last December, was submitted by the clerk. The total number of males and females discharged was fifteen hundred and seventy-six. Two hundred and fifty-four were re-committed. A motion to expend two hundred dollars in the purchase of a new piano for the Lunatic Asylum stands over.

Last evening was celebrated, with great éclat, by the Burns' Club, at the Astor House, the anniversary of Robert Burns. The entertainment was of the most *richeché* description, and mirth and humor and song prevailed till an advanced hour. The affair passed off most happily, with the exception of a little contempt towards the close. Horace Greeley's account of his ancestry is very funny. We will give a report to-morrow.

Miss Bacon delivered the last lecture of the present term, at the Stuyvesant Institute, yesterday morning, and finished the subject of Oriental Antiquities. She announced her intention of commencing a course of lectures on Greece, on Monday.

Last evening Prof. A. Davis delivered a lecture on "The History of New Amsterdam, or New York as it was in the Days of the Dutch Governors," at the Hope Chapel, Broadway. He praised the Dutch very highly for their exemplary conduct towards the Indians, and their honesty towards each other, at the time when they first settled in this country, and contended that New York owes a great deal of its prosperity to the people of that nation.

A licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, named Walter Jardine, committed suicide in the rear of the house No. 135 Walker street, in this city, on Monday night. He severed the femoral artery, and was found dead in the yard, with a razor in his hand. Mr. Jardine had very strong testimonials of professional qualification and moral worth, but disappointed expectations, it is said, led him to commit the unhappy deed.

Edward McLaughlin, a boy of about sixteen years of age was instantly killed at the tobacco manufactory of Messrs. Hoyt & Co., yesterday morning. The sleeve of his shirt caught in the belt of a wheel, and the shaft drove him upwards, until his head struck a beam, by which the cervical vertebrae were dislocated.

The steamship *Arctic* is now over due with four days' later news from Europe. Two weeks' later advices from California may also be expected at any moment.

Necessity compels us to defer the publication of the following among other interesting readings—Lectures of Rev. Theodore Parker, on the "Progress of Mankind"; Professor Davis, on the "History of New Amsterdam"; and Professor Yoe, on "Christy"; proceedings in the various Courts; local items, &c.

Our side papers to-day contain much interesting and official information concerning the Seminole War and the Mexican Boundary Survey; the Annual Report of the Financial Condition of the New York Canals, by the Auditor; a Fugitive Slave Case in Philadelphia; Theological and Commercial Intelligence, &c.

Wall Street Active—New York Onward!

Wall street is active. Stocks are buoyant, with a steady upward tendency. The temple of Janus is shut. Excepting a few filibustering, revolutionary, or land-stealing enterprises here and there—in Mexico, in California, in Burmah, in China, and among the bloody republics of South America—there is universal peace. The world has taken a new start in the march of improvement and progress. Capital is abundant—trade is brisk, employment is plentiful, bread is plentiful, speculation is rampant, the bulls are carrying everything before them, and Wall street is quiet, but active—onward and active as it never was before.

This is one of the wonders of the age. The time was when the change of the British ministry, or the most trifling modification of the British tariff or navigation laws, or the rumor of a street fight in the most obscure provincial town of France would tell upon the pulse of Wall street, and render it feverish and uneasy. Six years ago, the arrival of half a million of gold-dust, or the shipment of the eighth of a million of silver, would have told powerfully upon the sensitive nerves of Wall street. A lame duck, but a few years since, knocked off his pegs to the tune of two or three hundred thousand, would have paralyzed Wall street, and created a temporary panic in the whole community.

During the splendid administration of Gen. Jackson, he found it expedient to remove the public deposits from the United States Bank and branches, the whole amount scarcely exceeding twenty millions, which was transferred to certain pet State Banks. Who does not remember the panic in Wall street, and the panic all over the country, at that so-called "high-handed exercise of arbitrary power?" In Van Buren's time, he found it necessary to remove the government funds from the State banks to the Sub-Treasury, and the consequence was a regular earthquake in Wall street, scattering helter-skelter thousands of unfortunate wretches, and drawing into that confined chasm between Trinity Church and the East river such a swarm of vultures and buzzards as was never seen before.

Who can forget the terrible effect of that transfer of the public funds, of a few paltry millions, upon the whole country? The State Banks suspended and exploded in a *feu de joie*—merchants, traders, workmen and idlers were ruined by thousands all over the land. Credit was destroyed; confidence was destroyed; and air-built castles upon town lots, city sites, country seats, and town houses, vanished like fog before a northwest wind. Universal bankruptcy followed; a general bankrupt law was passed, and hundreds of millions of private debts were wiped off the books with the universal sponge of repudiation. And who so stupid as not to know that the entire schedule of our political elections—Presidential, Congressional, and local—from that day to this, were shaped out, and have been but the consequences of the transfers of a few millions of the public money, more or less, by Jackson and Van Buren, from one set of depositaries to another?

Now, wonderfully enough, the same old story, street, and throughout the country and the world, since the terrible financial times of Old Hickory and "the Little Magician?" California and Australia forever! We have had a war with Mexico, costing a hundred and fifty millions, and the people have not felt it. It created scarcely a ripple in Wall street; and now, with the prospect of half a dozen wars before us, government stocks and securities are still going upward. A republic is overthrown in France—it does not disturb the bulls of Wall street. An empire, in the teeth of the Holy Alliance, is proclaimed, and formally inaugurated under the Napoleon dynasty—it does not suffice to bring the bears of Wall street out of their holes. The United States Senate proceeds to take up, and in the face of John Bull, to give life and practical effect to the Monroe doctrine, while all the country is expecting the early acquisition of Cuba, with or without the *filibusteres*; but it does not change a muscle in the shining faces of the old rogues of Wall street. They withstood the panic of a threatened dissolution of the Union "on the nigger question," and they are now easy. They have heard the cry of "wolf" too often to be deceived, except by some visible and real disturbance in the horizon. Wall street is active, but quiet.

A California steamer arrives with two millions and a half of gold—the real virgin gold—and brings news of another steamer on the way, with an equal or greater amount—it makes no sensation in Wall street. It has become one of the regular branches of trade, still more astonishing quantities of gold are extracted from the mines of Australia, and sent to England; but even there the receipts of the precious metals are becoming an every day story. The activity, and the buoyancy, and the upward tendency of Wall street and the London money market, and the Paris bourse, however, are mainly due to California and Australia. Hence, too, the expansion of trade, emigration, navigation, and all the multifarious departments of industry, in this vast and glorious country of ours, and in Europe, which are reacting upon Wall street and keeping stocks still upward. Hence, especially, the advancing tendency of coal, iron, copper, and other mineral stocks—not even excepting the zinc stocks the *Tribune* philosophers in New Jersey.

The fact is, we are in the very midst of a career of unexampled financial prosperity; and, gorged to a surfeit with gold, Wall street is quietly spreading its operations over the country and over the world. But it may be said that Wall street must sooner or later expect a reaction corresponding to the extraordinary stimulus it now enjoys. Houses are going up in price beyond all the bounds of a permanent equilibrium—and so of lots and plots and ground rents; and so of provisions, and so of all the necessities of life, while fixed salaries, annuities, and pensions, and the general compensation of all kinds of labor, remain at a stand still. The same may be said of our merchants, of all classes. Their rents and expenses are inordinately increased; but they are debarr'd by a general competition from raising their scale of prices. It may be urged that the end of this state of things must be an explosion, or a combined rising of the laboring classes to enforce something of an equivalent or a balance between their pay and their necessities; and that the continually increasing receipts of gold from California and Australia, instead of retarding, will only precipitate the revolution required to restore the proper equilibrium between capital and labor.

The bears already say, why should not an inordinate inflation of gold in the general circulation, produce, finally, the same reactionary consequences as an undue inflation of paper money? The value of gold is based upon its scarcity. Make it as plentiful as iron, it will become cheaper than iron, for it is intrinsically of little practical utility. Diamonds, if as plentiful as common pebbles, would be as valueless. Let the gold basis, then, of the world's currency be increased beyond the proper aggregate supply, and it must come down, or all other things, labor included, must rise with it.

But all this sophistry will not do. The gold of California and Australia has been turned up just in the nick of time. It was wanted as active capital to develop the immense resources of our vast country. Those resources are now in rapid course of development, and the field for labor and enterprise is daily enlarged with the extension of our railroads through the interior. Nor until the full measure of our internal riches are brought into the market, will the activity of Wall street be suspended. Nay, more, with a railroad to the Pacific, the city of New York will take another and a mightier start in the march to the commercial supremacy of the globe. Nor will the supplies of gold from the Pacific and the antipodes diminish its standard value materially till all the waste places of the earth are penetrated and their resources made tributary to civilized people and the general traffic of mankind. New York city must go onward and with her mighty progress Wall street will continue active. What effect the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and the work of annexation, may have upon the quiet activity of Wall street, time will soon determine. But nothing short of a dissolution of the Union can arrest the "manifest destiny" of New York city; and with its continuing progress, we must even submit to the supremacy of the bulls of Wall street. Onward! is the word.

NEW MODE OF FILLING THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—A new mode of saving the President the trouble and annoyance of selecting fit and proper persons to fill the offices vacated by the outgoing incumbents throughout the Union, has just been initiated and put into practical operation in various quarters. The old and present method of discharging this onerous portion of the President's earliest duties, was quite too roundabout and troublesome to suit the utilitarian principles of the universal Yankee nation. The style savored too strongly of "old fogeyism," to be palatable to the go-ahead genius of the country; and, besides, there was no reason why the people should not have the first voice in the participation of the spoils. Therefore, the system of procuring letters of recommendation, and signatures of politicians, attesting the qualification of the candidate for the coveted office, has received a blow which will probably prove to be its *coup de grace*.

We were first made cognizant of the new and improved method to which we allude, by reading, a few days since, the report of the proceedings of a political party somewhere out in Ohio, who, in the coolest and most systematic manner possible, went to work to cast their votes for the various candidates put in nomination by themselves for the Postmastership and Collectorship. The balloting being completed, the successful candidate received a certificate of his election, and, in a moderate and courteous manner, and in a little respectful style of Mr. Walsh appeared very strange. He seemed to think his mission was to give notice of a matter, and not to receive a commission. He was dressed in a nondescript and unbecomingly inappropriate in one professing to be a diplomat, and, using throughout a threatening style, I believe, gave him real sentiments, as became the representative of a great power in the presence of a thing on which he showed his confidence, and let him know, in a moderate and courteous manner, that the dignity and honor of Nicaragua should not be degraded by the conduct of a man who had been so long in the service of the United States, and who, by his government, inasmuch as he had in many times exceeded his instructions, &c.

Now, we are constrained to say there is a very clear discrepancy between the story of our ex-Commissioner and that of the Nicaraguan functionary, which we dismiss with the single inquiry—if Mr. Walsh had no mission to Nicaragua, wherefore did he mix in what did not concern him? According to his own account, he was merely officious—according to that of the Nicaraguan, he was not only officious, but impertinent and offensive. At all events, he left an unfortunate impression in the country; and it will require much care to restore the confidence and good feeling which existed there previous to the accession to power of the present administration. Its whole conduct, and that of its agents in Central America, has been characterized by folly, and we shall wait impatiently for a new order of things.

THE CHARITIES OF RICH MEN.—The charitable donations of rich men are ordinarily but little appreciated or understood by the public. On looking over one or two recent subscription lists, we find Mr. James Lenox contributing \$25,000, another gentleman \$10,000, W. B. Astor \$13,000, and others in sums varying from \$5,000 to \$3,000, for the building of hospitals and other useful institutions in this city and vicinity; and it is no uncommon occurrence to witness the name of a millionaire heading the list of a national or individual want with his \$30,000 or \$40,000. People generally imagine, and are too apt to give expression to their feelings in the remark, that such sums are but mere drops, the loss of which are felt by the man of wealth no more than that of a cent by a \$500-a-year dry goods clerk thrown into the lap of a blind beggar.

This may be true, as far as it goes; but if we were to examine the gross amount which many rich and charitable men in this metropolis expend in charity during a single year, we should be greatly astonished. Every subscription that is started for the relief of the starving needy woman, or the erection of the hospital is headed by some wealthy individual, who contributes his \$5, or \$50,000, as the case may be; and scarcely a day can pass but that he is called upon to administer in silence to the wants of others. We are acquainted with a gentleman in New York, whose annual income amounts to about \$100,000, who having first satisfied his own wants, which are few, devotes the surplus to the poor and needy. Thousands of dollars are yearly streaming from the pockets of the rich towards the relief of those around them, which is unknown to the public at large; and we consider it unfair and ungenerous for any one to sneer at the princely donations that so frequently appear, and to express their astonishment that the man worth two millions of dollars should not have put down his name for at least \$100,000.

We believe that thousands of individual cases of poverty and suffering are alleviated, without the names of the donors being heralded forth to the public, and pass unwarded by the applause and approbation of the world; but, in our judgment, it is better that the millionaires, while living, should distribute their riches among the poor, rather than have immense sums in litigation and lawsuits on their decease.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—It is said that about 1,000 volunteers are prepared in Florida to take the field against the Seminole Indians, whenever the authorities say the word. We have late advices from Florida, but see no mention of the report that Billy Bowlegs had "declared war against the United States," nor any reference to a measure of troops, as stated in the Savannah papers.

come cheaper than iron, for it is intrinsically of little practical utility. Diamonds, if as plentiful as common pebbles, would be as valueless. Let the gold basis, then, of the world's currency be increased beyond the proper aggregate supply, and it must come down, or all other things, labor included, must rise with it.

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MR. EX-COMMISSIONER WALSH AND HIS VISIT TO NICARAGUA.—We published, on Saturday, a letter from Mr. ex-Commissioner Walsh denying that he was ostentatious and made a row in Nicaragua, when he went out to Central America, (or rather to Costa Rica,) as the bearer of the precious project for cutting up Nicaragua and creating a Musquito kingdom. Mr. Walsh says that he was not delegated to go to Nicaragua; and, furthermore, did not get there until some days after the project had been signally kicked out of doors by the Nicaraguan government. To all this—as Mr. Walsh seems apt at French—we say *tres bien*. Yet Mr. Walsh had an interview with the Nicaraguan government, which he describes as "a simple visit of courtesy," and "in which nothing was said or done," on his part, "which could give umbrage to any reasonable man."

But it did give umbrage to every body, and very justly, too, if the ex-Commissioner is correctly reported. We happen to have before us an account of that interview, from the highest possible source in Nicaragua, and we copy it by way of commentary on the ex-Commissioner's letter. It was written the day after the visit of courtesy, and runs thus:—

Yesterday arrived in this city Mr. Walsh, who was presented, without ceremony, in the office, by Mr. Kerr. Having already finished treating with Mr. Wyke, who presented the matter, (i. e. the Webster and Cranston project,) in a moderate and courteous manner, the sentiments and little respectful style of Mr. Walsh appeared very strange. He seemed to think his mission was to give notice of a matter, and not to receive a commission. He was dressed in a nondescript and unbecomingly inappropriate in one professing to be a diplomat, and, using throughout a threatening style, I believe, gave him real sentiments, as became the representative of a great power in the presence of a thing on which he showed his confidence, and let him know, in a moderate and courteous manner, that the dignity and honor of Nicaragua should not be degraded by the conduct of a man who had been so long in the service of the United States, and who, by his government, inasmuch as he had in many times exceeded his instructions, &c.

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OSWEGO, Jan. 25, 1853.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
SIR:—The democrat of Oswego balloted for Collector of Customs and Postmaster, on Saturday, 22d inst., with the following result:—
Postmaster—Samuel R. Beardsley.....222
Willie Sumner.....213

Majority for Beardsley.....9
J. B. Bentley received the unanimous vote of the meeting for Collector of Customs. It was the largest gathering of the party ever held in this city.

DEMOCRAT.

We presume that General Pierce will view with much favor this spirited abnegation of a custom which, as would seem, is now "more honored in the breach than the observance." What is any President expected to know about the peculiar talents, for office, of individuals personally unacquainted with him? The club-rooms are the places to regulate all these little affairs, and here they will be managed in a masterly style. The President has nothing more to do except to go through the formality of ratifying the appointments made by the politicians. Therefore, the first official act of his, we presume, will be to gazette Mr. Samuel R. Beardsley to the office of Postmaster, and Mr. J. B. Bentley to that of Collector of Customs in Oswego, and do the same with the philosophers elected in Ohio.

Now is the time for Tammany Hall to dispose of all the vacant places in this State. Let the Empire Club send the *rappel* this evening—let the soft and hard shells, hunkers and barnburners, meet in their strength, in the Old Wigwam, and proceed to divide the spoils by ballot, confident that, under the new mode, whatever they do, and whomever they elect, shall be approved of and confirmed by the President. To the work, gentlemen!—the least delay may be dangerous, and wisdom lies in vigorous action. The first perceivable effect of the operation of the new style will be the diminution of the troops of pilgrims now wending their way towards Concord. Verily, we are a great people, and at the head of the whole world for our inventive genius.

THE RECENT FIRE IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE.—We learn from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Collector to investigate the cause of the recent fire in the Bonded Warehouse in this city. We just, for the sake of the commercial community, that the investigation will be thorough and unerring. Had the building, with its contents, been destroyed, it would have ruined many of our merchants, for a large proportion of the property is not insured. Insurance risks are considered so great upon that building that many merchants are unable to procure any at all, and the few who are insured pay most extravagant rates to the insurance companies.

Do not believe in government watchmen squaring a place, unless the merchant derives some benefit in better security and cheaper rates, insurance. A building or factory, filled with engines and furnaces, and fires blazing away all night, it might be well to have a watch over it in a place like this, let the fires be properly extinguished when the building is closed in the afternoon, and there would be far

less danger than there is in having three or four watchmen about the place all night, with rousing fires, plenty of lights and, probably, segars. What merchant would have one or two watchmen in his store all night? And what value are watchmen if they are to be shut out of the very room in which a fire is most likely to originate? The truth is, this building contains too much property. Government, in fact, should have nothing to do with the storage business. The English system, of free storage for bonded goods, is the true one, and is already introduced here to a certain extent. These stores are located at different points, most accessible to the merchants and the shipping. They are all under the supervision of a government officer, the amount of whose salary the proprietor of the store pays to the Collector. There are many of these private stores, in various parts of the city, in which more goods are bonded, in the aggregate, than in the government store, costing the government not one cent, while their own stores are an expense upon the treasury of probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars per annum at this port alone. This shows how much more economically a private business can be conducted than a public or government one.

The Congress now in session should adopt some measures towards relieving itself from these bonded warehouses, or at least allow the merchant to make selection of such regularly bonded store for his goods as he may deem best, which now is often refused, and we are therefore glad to see that Senator Hunter has introduced a bill of this description into the United States Senate. It is certainly to be hoped that that body will immediately pass it into a law.

MR. EX-COMMISSIONER WALSH AND HIS VISIT TO NICARAGUA.—We published, on Saturday, a letter from Mr. ex-Commissioner Walsh denying that he was ostentatious and made a row in Nicaragua, when he went out to Central America, (or rather to Costa Rica,) as the bearer of the precious project for cutting up Nicaragua and creating a Musquito kingdom. Mr. Walsh says that he was not delegated to go to Nicaragua; and, furthermore, did not get there until some days after the project had been signally kicked out of doors by the Nicaraguan government. To all this—as Mr. Walsh seems apt at French—we say *tres bien*. Yet Mr. Walsh had an interview with the Nicaraguan government, which he describes as "a simple visit of courtesy," and "in which nothing was said or done," on his part, "which could give umbrage to any reasonable man."

But it did give umbrage to every body, and very justly, too, if the ex-Commissioner is correctly reported. We happen to have before us an account of that interview, from the highest possible source in Nicaragua, and we copy it by way of commentary on the ex-Commissioner's letter. It was written the day after the visit of courtesy, and runs thus:—

Yesterday arrived in this city Mr. Walsh, who was presented, without ceremony, in the office, by Mr. Kerr. Having already finished treating with Mr. Wyke, who presented the matter, (i. e. the Webster and Cranston project,) in a moderate and courteous manner, the sentiments and little respectful style of Mr. Walsh appeared very strange. He seemed to think his mission was to give notice of a matter, and not to receive a commission. He was dressed in a nondescript and unbecomingly inappropriate in one professing to be a diplomat, and, using throughout a threatening style, I believe, gave him real sentiments, as became the representative of a great power in the presence of a thing on which he showed his confidence, and let him know, in a moderate and courteous manner, that the dignity and honor of Nicaragua should not be degraded by the conduct of a man who had been so long in the service of the United States, and who, by his government, inasmuch as he had in many times exceeded his instructions, &c.

Now, we are constrained to say there is a very clear discrepancy between the story of our ex-Commissioner and that of the Nicaraguan functionary, which we dismiss with the single inquiry—if Mr. Walsh had no mission to Nicaragua, wherefore did he mix in what did not concern him? According to his own account, he was merely officious—according to that of the Nicaraguan, he was not only officious, but impertinent and offensive. At all events, he left an unfortunate impression in the country; and it will require much care to restore the confidence and good feeling which existed there previous to the accession to power of the present administration. Its whole conduct, and that of its agents in Central America, has been characterized by folly, and we shall wait impatiently for a new order of things.

THE CHARITIES OF RICH MEN.—The charitable donations of rich men are ordinarily but little appreciated or understood by the public. On looking over one or two recent subscription lists, we find Mr. James Lenox contributing \$25,000, another gentleman \$10,000, W. B. Astor \$13,000, and others in sums varying from \$5,000 to \$3,000, for the building of hospitals and other useful institutions in this city and vicinity; and it is no uncommon occurrence to witness the name of a millionaire heading the list of a national or individual want with his \$30,000 or \$40,000. People generally imagine, and are too apt to give expression to their feelings in the remark, that such sums are but mere drops, the loss of which are felt by the man of wealth no more than that of a cent by a \$500-a-year dry goods clerk thrown into the lap of a blind beggar.

This may be true, as far as it goes; but if we were to examine the gross amount which many rich and charitable men in this metropolis expend in charity during a single year, we should be greatly astonished. Every subscription that is started for the relief of the starving needy woman, or the erection